



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

such a start they at once began a system of extortion and oppression so destructive that the author finds it hard to imagine anything worse. There ensued a mad race for profits which included the corruption of national and state governments, and editors and public men of all types, the destruction of whole communities, and the practical strangulation of legitimate enterprise. The cost of all this has been foisted on the public through false capitalization, refusal to pay debts legitimately due the government, land grabs, etc.; and all this expresses itself in extortionate freight and passenger rates. Such is the main argument.

The light, conversational tone in which the book is written seems rather overdone even for popularity. It grows monotonous and its sarcasm seems utterly inadequate. Even in a book that does not claim to expose the ultimate causes of conditions with which it deals some other explanation than the "handy printing press" as the reason for constant new issues of stock in already overcapitalized corporations might occasionally be suggested. The author forfeits all the credence which is due to his just criticisms by the violent and one-sided attitude held to throughout the book.

Fire Prevention. By EDWARD F. CROKER. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. x+354. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Croker has put the results of his experience and observation as chief of the New York fire department into this sanely written study of fire prevention. His preliminary remarks on the great cost and the largely preventable causes of fires in this country form a fitting introduction to a book whose chief emphasis is on the preventive side of fire-fighting. The chapters on protective devices and on the organization and work of the fire department are especially interesting because they show careful, first-hand study of the subjects with which they deal. Photographs illustrating his various points add much to the vividness of his descriptions. But throughout the book he reiterates that all effort spent on extinguishing fires are ill directed and costly as compared with efforts at prevention. He shows how great a saving of money and of life might be effected if proper legislation in regard to really fireproof construction, protective devices, drills, and punishment for incendiarism might be secured and competently enforced. Many valuable practical suggestions on the efficiency of various building and safety devices are given and the work of the National Board of Fire Underwriters' laboratories is explained at some length. The large number of typographical errors is unfortunate.

The Burden of Poverty: What to Do. By C. F. DOLE. New York: B. W. HUEBSCH, 1912. 8vo, pp. 124. 50 cents.

This little volume belongs to "The Art of Life" series. The series as a whole aims to set forth a view of life in clear and wide perspective, and to stimulate a clearer recognition of life problems. This particular book calls

attention to the nature and immensity of the problem of poverty and to its relation to new standards of living; it analyzes the causes of poverty and attempts some constructive suggestions for solution. Interest on capital earned by the owner is sanctioned, but income from inheritance is denounced. Competitive profit is upheld, but profit due to the tariff, monopoly, and special privilege is indicted. Rent of land and unearned increment receive a special arraignment. A social program for the solution of the poverty problem must therefore include the abolition of these evils of distribution, as well as other generally recognized social reforms. Socialism as an indictment is valid, though it has failed in constructive suggestions. But the social movement, above all, implies the adoption of a new test based on the idea of the brotherhood of man. Any movement to be successful must be inspired by such a standard; this would render radical socialism unnecessary or entirely acceptable, and would give a basis for the satisfactory abolition of evils of distribution.

Handel und Produktion in der Baumwollindustrie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der lohnindustriellen Organisationsform. By EDGAR LANDAUER. Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik. Ergänzungsheft VII. Tübingen: Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr, 1912. 8vo, pp. xi+183. M. 5.60.

The tendency of modern industry to increase productive power by differentiation (that is, by industrial specialization) and by integration (that is, by combination of successive steps of production) is strikingly illustrated in the cotton industry. Not only between the spinners, weavers, bleachers, dyers, and printers but also in each of these steps of production a vast specialization and concentration has taken place. This evolution has been possible only by the separation of the commercial and industrial functions of production. From the standpoint of this division of functions the author of this book treats the industrial and commercial organization of the cotton industry of England, Germany, and Austria, in turn, merely touching the cotton industry of France and the United States. His main object seems to be not a descriptive study of one industry but the exemplification of a characteristic trait of industry in general. For the accomplishment of this end the book is very well executed.

The First Principles of Investment. By J. BEATTIE CROZIER, LL.D. London: The Financial Review of Reviews. 8vo, pp. viii+168. 3s.6d.

This book is an attempt to answer the question how one can get out of investment the greatest amount of income compatible with absolute safety to the capital invested. Attention is more especially directed to the problem of scientific geographical distribution of capital, i.e., the scientific selection, by means of personal discretion and judgment, of a small number of stocks which